allowed to proceed on their journey. If the preparatory measures as previously detailed for the suppression of the disease are carried out in an efficient manner, there is every reason to believe that restrictions on travelling will be unnecessary.

54. Any arrangement calculated to prevent the exodus of the healthy from an infected locality or area, must tend to produce a more virulent form of the disease, and its more rapid diffusion among the community.

55. Camps will be established, under the orders of Government, at selected stations suitable for detention of passengers and for the disinfection of clothing and baggage.

56. The above rules will also apply to travellers by road.

57. For preparation of the perchloride of mercury solution for disinfection, see Appendix.

APPENDIX.

The most convenient and satisfactory way of preparing the solution of perchloride of mercury, on a large scale, is that which has been recommended by Dr. Maynard, now on plauge duty in Násik.

The ingredients should be mixed in a 50-gallon cask in the following quantities: to 77 lbs. of perchloride of mercury and 38½ lbs. of pure salt add 15 gallons of boiling water, stir well with a wooden stick, and then fill up the cask with cold water. The solution contains one part of perchloride to 6½ of water, and one ordinary quart bottle, of it, added to 25 gallons of water—the capacity of the ordinary wooden tubs in use—will give a strength of 1 in 1,000.

The standard solution can be carried about in quart bottels placed in partitioned boxes, and is always ready for use without further weighing or measuring.

If the solution is prepared with cold water, the perchloride of mercury must be powdered and two parts of pure salt to one part of perchloride added. The whole should be well stirred until the solids are completely dissolved.

It is of advantage, for several reasons, to add one-half per cent of crude Hydrochloric acid to the solution.

Iron hoops of all casks, tubs, and buckets should be dammered. If iron receptacles are used they should be dammered inside and outside.

If metal pumps are employed for distributing the solution, they should, previous to use, be worked in vegetable oil, and after use thoroughly cleaned in water. This will tend to lessen the corrosive action of the mercury.

In the above—

For Patil	*read* Patel.
For Mamlatdar	,, Amildar.
For Police Patil	,, Patel.
For Collector	,, Deputy Commissioner.
For Revenue Patil and the Kulkarni	,, Shanbog.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, *Plague Commissioner in Mysore.*

Notification No. 37—*His.* 20, *dated* 23*rd January* 1898.

As the bringing of used apparel, bedding, &c., from places which are affected by plague is considered to be highly dangerous, His Highness the Naizam's Government are pleased to direct that all used apparel and bedding (except when carried as personal baggage of travellers) also rags, waste paper, used gunny bags, &c., which may be brought from any portion of the District of Sholapur to any part of His Highness' Dominions will be at once taken charge of by the plague authorities or by the District Officers. If such apparel or bedding is valuable and can be disinfected it will be so disinfected before being made over to the owners, otherwise it will be destroyed by being burnt. The question whether articles shall be disinfected or burnt is left to the discretion of the officials discharging this duty. No claim shall lie against His Highness' Government for losses sustained by the destruction or disinfection of articles under this order, and the public are therefore warned not to import any articles of the kind above described.

True Copy,

B. SADAGOPACHARLU,

for *Supt., Issue Branch, Resident's Office, Hydrabad.*